

THE SAND BAGGER

Who Has Been Defrauding and Insulting the Veterans

SUSTAINED BY MARK HANNA

The President and the Republican Chiefs in His Fraudulent and Sneak Thief Methods to Defeat the Legitimate and Honest Claims of the Saviors of the Republic—The Infamous Condemned Mule Trader to Be Munificently Rewarded by Roosevelt—Will the Old Soldiers Resent at the Polls This Gross Insult?

One of Pensioner Commissioner Evans' favorite schemes against the pension laws is to purposely create illegal limitations, restrictions and estoppels, such as requiring guardians to prove the dependence or poverty of their wards, and then have his sycophant experts to fabricate some pretext in justification, and himself simulate belief in it. In the bold attempt to steal he calls it being "strenuous" two million dollars annually from the wards, he gave himself away in his exhortation to all good people to sustain him in it. That was a confession of Evans' criminal intent, and that he was lying. No honest Commissioner would make such appeals as that on a law point. In his last annual report he said of this violation of a well-established law enforced since the foundation of the bureau: "I would state that it is my conviction that the justice of said decision (written up by Evans and signed by Campbell through Evans' fraudulent concealment) the truth of its deductions, and the consequent directness and force of its conclusions, will appeal to the courts, to all right-minded guardians and others, directly or indirectly concerned, and to the general public as well; and I have, further, no doubt that this will fully approve the practice to legitimately flow therefrom." (P. 38.) Evans worked three years in getting that decision through. The Comptroller of the Treasury Department took one look at the bold violation and "knocked it into a cocked hat" at one swipe. (See GLOBE Feb. 16, March 16; Hall, 12 P. D. case 1; Brick, 12 P. D. case 39.)

Evans' career in the office proves conclusively that he is not trying to execute the laws which he has, but laws of his own make which he thinks that we ought to have. He has put in over thirty years of his life howling against the pension laws, and this is the first time he has had the power to change them to suit himself. For five years he has been carrying on this unlawful process of changing the pension laws by ukase. Could such a man retain his position two weeks unless he had Hanna and a few others in Congress and the President in the ring to screen and protect him in these violations of the pension laws? Now that his resignation has been forced the President is withholding acceptance to give the veterans a final slap in the face for daring to demand his removal. The number of times that his orders (not the isolated findings of his clerks) have been overruled affecting large blocks of claims, proves the wilfulness of his mania, and would have caused his removal four years ago, had he not been carrying out the plans of Hanna and the Republican leaders to boldly violate the pension laws and to hold to the violations until Evans had done the mischief before overruling him. The demand now of the Republican bosses for Evans' promotion is to reward him for violating the laws. What else can it mean? Is it to reward him for his attempt to scandalize pensions and libel the veterans, their witnesses and the 1,742 physicians on the examining boards throughout the United States? He has done nothing else. He knows hot and cold all the time. He holds up 20,000 claims of minors because over 21 years old, and holds up the pension of 50,000 minors to wait twenty-one years for their pay, or until they shall have become twenty-one years old. He has the secret backing to force the Interior Department to adopt both schemes for the first time in the history of the Government, and in the face of the explicit ruling of the Interior Department under Cleveland's administration and of several Attorney Generals. Although compelled after long delay to recede from this unlawful scheme Evans is to be rewarded. This same political gang has compelled the Interior Department to play false with 6,000 claims of minors still held on the hold-up files, although ready for paying out the money. Those not yet ready are unlawfully stopped from completing their claims by having them pigeon-holed before completion. They have thus been held unlawfully for five years these Republican lovers of the soldier and negro. (GLOBE Dec. 22, 1901, Jan. 19 and Mar. 30, 1902.)

Bah! The negro finds his friends not in the ranks of the Republican bosses now. Surely the old soldier has found his worst enemies in the ranks of the Republican administrations for the past five years. There has been before nothing like Evans' unlawful course in the history of the United States. The old soldier and the negro are used as a cat's paw to sell the votes for the Republican party, while the veteran is officially traduced, maligned and defrauded out of his legal rights by Evans under the championship and protection of the Republican administrations. Columns and pages of the soldier-hating newspapers are filled with tables of names and claims and falsified facts garbled and copied from the pension office books by Evans' orders at Uncle Sam's expense, and sent out to those newspapers for publication to misrepresent the true character of the veteran and of pension claims. When an M. C., a friend of the old soldier, demands on the floor of the House a Congressional investigation of the Pension Office to prove these fraudulent charges and to prove Evans' fraudulent character and the magnitude of the frauds, both on the legal side and the medical side of the bureau, against pensioners and claimants, the books of the office are closed and the Congressional investigation is denied: the Congressman who dared to make the motion on the floor of the House is ridiculed, abused and set onto by the gang of Republican flunkies in the House under the dictation of the Hanna syndicate; and the recommendation of the mover is threatened with defeat, and the attempt made to carry out the threat by putting up an administration office holder against him in the convention and almost succeeding in the attempt to defeat the M. C.'s renomination. They went far enough and succeeded near enough to teach the recalcitrant M. C. that discretion is the "better part of valor," and to

hold his peace thereafter. (GLOBE, Dec. 22.) Congress is held down in this way and the administration determined to prevent any investigation of Evans' frauds in the Pension Bureau, because the full exposure of the frauds committed by Evans against claimants and the pension laws would shock the moral and legal sense of the Nation.

While this screening and protecting of Evans from exposure has been going on, Evans' slander machine has been wide open. A commander of the G. A. R., during the squelching of Congressman Curtis, was induced to "fulminate" false and malicious charges against the veterans for the plain purpose of supporting Evans' overruling their oaths, averring that they were "moral wrecks," and Evans had 500,000 copies printed and sent broadcast throughout the United States, and that commander-in-chief was, through the power of the administration, nominated for Congress unexpectedly, and elected and placed on the pension committee of the House as a reward for his treachery against the G. A. R. Philadelphia resolution, and for his slandering the veterans in justification of Evans' unlawful refusal to take the oath of any veteran as an army witness in pension cases unless supported by an army record showing the exact disability by name.

The power of Evans' backing is limited only to the full power, influence and prestige of the President and the Hanna syndicate. Without this protection and support Evans would be a mere cipher in the Pension office. His influence and acts have all been for evil. He cannot point to a single beneficial act during his five years. He calls this fraudulent career being "strenuous." His whole career has been to interrupt the due course of the law, and conceal his methods, and denounce everybody that raises an objection to his fraudulent course.

Take his constant clamor and abuse of attorneys. It is the cry of "stop thief!" to conceal his own frauds against the pension laws. His constant imputation of fraud against the veterans, their witness and the boards of examining surgeons is for the same unlawful purpose. In his last annual report in making charges against attorneys, he unwittingly described his own attitude towards the business and methods of the office over which he should legally preside as a just and impartial judge instead of the calumniator and the sneak-thief and bold highwayman practices to which he is resorted. He raised a great outcry because the attorneys came back at him and resented his abuse and unlawful course. He said: "One attorney with a large practice supplemented an impudent letter to the present Commissioner of Pensions with 'open' letters in the newspaper containing false and scurrilous statements denunciatory of the present administration and of the Commissioner of Pensions personally. This correspondence was next incorporated into a pamphlet intended for distribution before Senators and Representatives in Congress and other officials of the Government. He then addressed letters to other attorneys to aid in this effort to bring into disrepute the tribunal before which he is allowed to practice. Such men in their attacks upon the bureau always pose as the friend of the soldier, but their schemes are not for the benefit of the claimants." (Page 60.) The sides being changed in the phraseology, that paragraph of his report is an apt description of Evans' career in the office over which he is "allowed" to preside.

Evans' career of fraud in the Pension Office has not even the palliation of ignorance, although he is a grossly ignorant man and knows nothing about law, especially about pension law. He has a more intimate acquaintance with condemned government mules and wagons, in which he is dealing and accumulated by penurious trading and living, what little wealth he has been able to save in thirty years while calumniating the veterans at his home in Tennessee and managing the ex-slave voters. He has a competent lot of clerks in his room who would and could give him the law as it exists on the statute books if he would only signify to them that he wants the law instead of "strenuousness." But these clerks' duty is to obey and give him what he wants. Take as an instance his promoting a medical student from the medical division to a legal examiner at \$2,000 salary to write up a fictitious decision for rejecting ten thousand Pennsylvania emergency militia claims against the uniform ruling of the Interior Department and the written opinions of two Attorney-Generals. (See GLOBE Jan. 19, December 8.) In this class of ten thousand fraudulent rejections by Evans' order, Secretary Hitchcock on June 7, 1900, sent Evans the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General reaffirming the uniform practice and overruling Evans, but Evans pigeon-holed the decision in his manner as he did against him. He refused to recognize it because Evans had purposely, in his request for the opinion of the Attorney-General, forced from him after rejecting the ten thousand claims omitted the word "emergency" from his letter, thus causing the Attorney-General to omit it from his opinion. (See 11 P. D., page 12.) The only point in the rejection was the word "emergency," which Evans had his medical student to "swing to," and this Evans omitted from his request in order to continue the fraud as long as possible under the pretense that the Attorney-General had not decided it against him. He continued this fraud until October 31, 1900, when the M. C.'s of Pennsylvania held of the trick again and brought such pressure to bear on the Secretary of the Interior that Assistant Secretary Campbell was permitted to again decide the case of Truman Brosius against Evans. Campbell, in that decision, inadvertently against Evans' methods of pigeon-holing decisions and ignoring them, and accused Evans of fraud in the matter. (See claim of Brosius, October 31, 1900.)

Now Evans has swung back to the identical principle of law in holding up claims because the soldier did not serve but a little over ninety days, and therefore Evans presumes that the soldier was not or may not have been mustered into the service ninety days before he was discharged. (GLOBE Jan. 19.) This is the same principle of law that was decided in the emergency militia cases, the necessity of muster in. The statute (code sec. 4593) provides that muster in shall not be necessary in pension cases; that enlistment is the criterion. This is what the Attorney General and all Secretaries of Interior have uniformly followed. It is evident that Evans, in throwing these 60,000 claims on the hold-up files awaiting a decision did it as a purely fraudulent method of delaying the claims until after the June report. As soon as the GLOBE exposed the fraud last January Evans changed his tactics and began holding up only those of less than 100 days' service. He also holds up those old law claims whose disabilities are shown to have been incurred before muster-in. Many regiments were in battle and saw hard service before muster-in. He is not calling on the War Department for date of muster, in any of these cases. The form of reports from that department in al-

most all the claims does not show the date of muster in, that being immaterial in pension cases. Now, if a man who had only 100 days was not mustered in until he had served fifteen days, Evans is pensioning such. Very many short term men were not mustered under two weeks after enlistment. The fact that he is not making calls for date of muster in, and is now holding up only a part of the claims is conclusive proof of the bold fraud in his pretense. Why hold up any, if not all? Why not hold up all, if any? The legal question is the same in every claim without regard to the length of service. The facts convict Evans of a bold fraud in holding up these claims any way he chooses to explain it.

DROVE OUT BEET SUGAR.

President Havemeyer Tells of the Trust's Methods.

During the examination of President Havemeyer of the sugar trust by the subcommittee of the Senate committee on Cuban relations the past week Mr. Havemeyer said he regarded the beet sugar producers as competitors; that he fixed the price of refined sugar in the Missouri valley very low last summer to drive out the beet sugar men and restored the price when their trade was again secured. He claimed that the beet sugar men had taken his customers by unfair means.

Senator Teller called Mr. Havemeyer's attention to several statements he had heretofore made regarding sugar production before an investigating committee of the Senate and the industrial commission which were conflicting, and he said these statements would be impossible for any competitor to get a higher price for sugar than a concern which produces 65 per cent of the refined sugar of the country. He said the United States was a market for Cuban sugar rather than England because of the difference in freight rates and of the beet sugar of Germany, being nearer.

Mr. Havemeyer was excused until Monday

THE LOCAL STRIKE.

Leather Workers Reach Agreement—Other Crafts Still Out.

All the striking leather workers have returned to work at the old rate, with the promise that their pay will be raised some time in the near future. This action leaves Washington with but three strikes—the journeymen plumbers, the carpenters and the carriage makers, the situation in each of which remains about the same as it has been for the past week or ten days.

Committees representing the Carriage Manufacturers' Association and the strikers respectively met in conference Friday last at St. Joseph's Hall, Fifth and H streets, but no agreement could be reached. It is expected that another conference will be held as soon as the bosses and the men concerned in the difficulty can agree upon a date.

Members of both the Master Plumbers' and the Carriage Manufacturers' Associations declare that they are gradually getting men to take the places of the strikers in the shops of both organizations.

The striking carpenters say they await the decision of the committee, consisting of members of the Building Trades Council and Central Labor Union, which has the carpenter troubles in hand.

MEXICO REFUSES.

Will Not Give Up Kratz as an Act of Comity.

The State Department has been notified that the Mexican government has finally refused the application of the United States government for the surrender of Charles Kratz, ex-councilman of St. Louis, charged with bribery. The man has been held under arrest at Guanajuato, the Mexican government having consented to his provisional detention for eight days pending consideration of the request. The extradition treaty with Mexico makes no provision for extradition on account of bribery, so the Governor of Missouri urged that the application for the man's surrender be based on an appeal to Mexican comity. The Mexican government has warrant of law for surrendering a fugitive under these conditions, providing the other nation agrees to reciprocate, which is said to be impossible in the case of the United States. Then an effort was made to secure the prosecution of Kratz in Mexico, but without avail, and under the decision just announced the man will be discharged and go unpunished.

To the Patrons of the Jolly Column.

To persons who feel an inclination to travel light and cheap and to fame, the Jolly Column, we have this to say. The news is getting abroad that this sort of performance is considered a hall mark, or brand of undoubted significance and consequence. It is said to think that they mean some people take to have their big names recognized should turn out to be the surest certification of their littleness. If the editor of the Jolly Column has dragged you into it against your will, you ought to have an action in damages against him.

There is still some hope for very young men and women who publish puffings about their unimportant and common place life record, as they are sure to grow older and may grow wiser, though the latter contingency is not at all certain. But persons who have reached forty and still revel in this sort of thing advertise themselves as hopeless undergraduates in the matter of brains and common sense.

If you are remarkable in such a way that the public ought to know it the public will get the news without your trumpeting it in the highways and by-ways. Do not shout in the market place "Look at me," for in nineteen cases out of twenty the maddening crowd will not care much for the sight and will in no wise be edified by the spectacle. Do not make of yourself an ass parading in a lion's skin, as the long ears projecting conspicuously will always give away the attempted deception.

Persons who have become notable in any worthy sense have not done so by court of notoriety. The court of notoriety wins nothing but ridicule and contempt, and even the most charitable have nothing better than pity to offer him. Boys and girls, do not do it. Old men and women, keep on doing it, if it solaces your declining years, and throws a sort of glow warm light on your tracks, as you thus prove your selves to be inconsequential factors any way, and it matters not how you kill time for the few remaining years of your feeble self heralded existence.

Read the SUNDAY GLOBE.

ONLY A BARNACLE

Inspired This Dreamlet and Imaginary Interview.

PRESENT SUPERINTENDENT

Of the Pension Building and His Gory Record in the Late Unpleasantness—A Telephonic Conversation With the Incoming Commissioner of Pensions—Evans' Reward For Infamously Libelling the Veterans of the Civil War.

Pondering on Evans indecent haste to secure the richest pickings in the gift of President Roosevelt before the remains of the favorite of the late President were cold, we dozed in our chair and again crossed the Long Bridge with a Springfield rifle and six rounds. The transition was rapid and the intervening years vanished in a second as we stood in front of the Pension Building and beheld the Superintendent hectoring to Evans on his departure for the last time from the scene of his glory as the incomparable libeller and infamous slanderer of the men who carried muskets in the civil war. Rushing to a near-by pay station of the telephone monopoly we began:

Hello Central! please give me the long distance connection with the new Commissioner of Pensions, Ware, of Topeka, Kansas.

Central. Very well.

Ware. Hello! who is it?

WASHINGTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

Ware. Well, what is it, GLOBE?

GLOBE. We know that you are about to enter upon a trying position—that of Commissioner of Pensions. We have much interest in your success, and for that reason are anxious that you shall start out in the best possible manner. We have important information that we are willing to place at your command.

Ware. Thank you. Have you anything to suggest now?

GLOBE. Yes. The beginning of all success depends upon several things. First, get rid of the barnacles of the office. Secondly, administer the law justly, giving the soldier the benefit of all doubts, if any exist. Thirdly, strike with a heavy hand all known frauds.

Ware. Your advice is sensible. What do you mean by barnacles?

GLOBE. You know that vessels have to be dry-docked occasionally to scrape off the barnacles that cling to them, and to make necessary repairs.

Ware. You are right; but specify.

GLOBE. At present I can't go into details. I shall mention only one instance now and furnish you a fuller list later on. One of the barnacles is the present Superintendent of the Pension Building. He gets \$1,400 a year for doing absolutely nothing. The watch force and the charwoman, formerly under his control, have been taken from his jurisdiction. He became so insolent and unendurable that these people would not recognize him. He tries to superintend the laborers but they have a leader; so that he does not have anything to do.

Ware. How does this barnacle as you call him spend his time?

GLOBE. A portion of it in nosing about the lunch tables to see if some poor woman makes more than a starving pittance from her hard labor.

Ware. Is that all he does?

GLOBE. He makes toy boats and bribe arrangements for the amusement of strangers and visitors to the Pension Office. It is suggested that \$1,400 is a little too much money to be paid to this builder of toy boats and cobwebs.

Ware. Was this barnacle a soldier during the war of the rebellion?

GLOBE. He claimed to have been one and actually got into a G. A. R. Post as a charter member; but when the matter was investigated by the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., in 1896, the decision was adverse. The following is the published report:

An apprentice in the Ship Carpenter's Department of an United States Navy Yard is not eligible to membership in the G. A. R.

The following case of a comrade of a post of this department was submitted for a decision as to the eligibility for membership:

Comrade A. B. was indentured to serve the United States as an apprentice, during his minority, in the ship carpenter's department of the United States navy yard at Philadelphia, Penn., May 21, 1863. The instrument of agreement between the United States and the apprentice was signed by Commander C. K. Stribling, commandant of the navy yard, by the father of said A. B., and by A. B. himself. The places where the services under the terms of this agreement were to be rendered were restricted to any of the United States navy yards where his services might be required. He served the United States under said contract for ten months, when, reaching his majority and the period limited by the indenture, he was discharged from his apprenticeship, at Philadelphia, Penn., April 8, 1867. His discharge was signed by Thomas O. Selfridge, commandant navy yard, Philadelphia, Penn., and by Joseph Smith, chief of bureau yards and docks, navy department. The discharge certificate is printed and written upon parchment, with the word "Navy" at the top. Upon a careful examination of the various ratings in the naval service, I failed to discover one of the class in which comrade A. B. claimed to have enlisted, and in fact there is no such rating in the military service of the navy.

Upon application to the Secretary of the Navy by this department for the record of the naval service of this comrade, the following reply was received:

"The name of A. B. is not found among enlistments for the navy from April 1 to July 1, 1863."

A personal visit to the Navy Department, and an interview with officers and clerks, disclosed the fact that on all official and bona fide discharges from the United States Navy the date and place of enlistment must be noted, and in case of a sailor the discharge certificate must be signed by the commanding officer of the vessel on board of which service was rendered.

Also ascertained while at the department that discharges, such as was given Comrade A. B., at the completion of his service as apprentice, are given to all employees of United States navy yards similarly contracted with, at the expiration of the period limited therein, and that all such persons are in the civil employment of the Government.

I am of the opinion, therefore, that the said A. B. has never been in the military service of the navy, and as this was the only service set forth in his application when he was mustered into the G. A. R., and as he does not now claim to have served elsewhere, I am compelled to decide that at the time he joined Post No. —, of this department he was not eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and that, such membership being void *ab initio*, he should at once be dropped from the membership of the said Post.

Ware. Thank you GLOBE for your specific information on the subject. I may want to know definitely who "A. B." is.

GLOBE. He is borne on the rolls as George W. Barnes, the "barnacle" referred to.

Ware. What kind of Superintendent has the Pension Office had heretofore?

GLOBE. We mention but two out of an honorable list, viz: Capt. J. W. Archer, of Indiana, and Major E. P. Halstead, of New York.

Ware. What kind of men were they?

GLOBE. They were brave soldiers during the war of 1861-1865, and won their titles both to the ranks they bear and to honorable membership in soldiers' organizations. Both are honorable gentlemen who treated their associates, subordinates and superiors with respect and consideration and won the same in return. They are both held in high esteem in the Pension Office.

Ware. Thank you GLOBE, I may need you further.

GLOBE. Very well. We shall be glad to serve you at any time.

And then we were awakened by shouts on the street. The circus parade was passing, passing like Evans, Barnes, *et al.*, tinsel, pretense, and sham to bamboozle the public and deceive the thoughtless, the indifferent and the unsophisticated. And we mournfully reflected on the mutability of all human affairs, exclaiming with the seer—*Sic Gloria Mundi!*

AUDITOR CASTLE SHAKY.

Addressing Letters to Old Veterans—Something About to Drop—His Women Favorites Cannot Save Him.

Editor Sunday Globe:

Is Auditor Castle scared? If he is not frightened about something "in the wind" now, why has he recently addressed confidential communications to some of the old veterans in his office requesting them to state their grievances in writing or come and see him personally and mutually endeavor, in an amicable way to heal the wounds he inflicted.

Ah! Mr. Castle, I will address you in the first person. I can assure you you are in a very deep water now, and if you are not a good swimmer you will never reach the shore again, and you waded into the deep water with your eyes open. If you lose your job bear in mind you have humiliated better men than you are, men who would scorn to associate with you in private life. You have humbled and degraded veterans, your comrades, "the latches of whose shoes you are not worthy to unloosen." How and why did you do it? You promoted women.

—not one, two or three—but many, and if the old veteran stood in the way of "my little darling" or "lady love" you mercilessly struck him down. In nine cases out of every ten there was always "a woman in it."

The writer is not opposed to women in the departments, but he is everlastingly opposed to some of them, as in your bureau, holding down the best positions, doing little work of public value, and whose only qualification is their physical structure and appearance. What is the secret of their powerful influence? You know, Mr. Castle what that winsome, cheerful, bewitching influence is, and some of your big chiefs are under the same irresistible spell. It is a "mutual love" feast. So was the last great feast of the last night of the last and most impious King of the Chaldeans of ancient Babylon, Belshazzar. You remember the Biblical story. In your youth you read it in Sunday School, and you know the sequel of it.

You need not, in your extremity, call upon the Daniels in your office. They cannot, they will not help you. You have scorned and insulted them too often. One of their number with the courage of "Cyrus the great," called your case to the attention of the President. Your "Queen of Hearts" cannot stem the tide in this instance.

"Mene, mene, tekel upharsin."

VETERAN.

CENSUS DISBURSING CLERK

Short About Eight Thousand Dollars—Admits the Shortage and is Superseded by Hon. John W. Langley.

Mr. H. A. Barrows, one of the most popular of the clerks of the Twelfth Census, has gone wrong and confesses to the embarrassment of \$7,300. The news was a surprise to the census employees and to his many friends outside the office. The races did the principal business for poor Barrows. The sure tips he got were too much of a temptation. He has a large family and for their sakes he ventured and lost. Mr. Barrows made a full confession to Director Merriam who immediately removed him and placed Hon. John W. Langley in charge. Mr. Langley would become disbursing as well as appointment clerk by law July 1 on the reorganization in any event. The government is fully secured and the deficit will be made good by Mr. Barrows' bondsmen, the American Surety Company. It has not been definitely determined whether the surety company will prosecute Mr. Barrows, but it is more than likely that they will do so if he is unable to make good the amount. He has already turned over what property he owns, but it is not sufficient to balance the deficit.

Philippine Expenditures.

In the House Friday afternoon Representative Hay, of Virginia, introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the House of the amount of money expended in the Philippines for the military and civil government since May 1, 1898.

The resolution requires a statement showing the amount expended for maintenance, the transport service, the insular bureau, and all items in connection with the occupancy of the islands.

The Navy Department has received official confirmation of the report that the King of Italy had pardoned the four young American officers imprisoned in Venice for alleged disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

VILE DISSEMINATORS

Are Some of the Washington Correspondents

ON HEROES LIKE MILES,

Whose Republican Ideals of Liberty Are Offensive to the Imperialistic Regime—The Rewards Laid Out to These Recreant Newspaper Scribblers—Specimens of the Class Abusing the Gallant and Fearless Soldier.

Sometimes the Washington correspondent is rewarded for serving his particular newspaper and sometimes he sells out the employer's interests for the official reward. The late President one of the most amiable of men, was at the same time one of the most unfortunate in his selections for administration favors. The number of these unworthy recipients embrace men in the civil, military and naval service. Many have fallen by the wayside because of their inherent defects and many are still in the service of their country. The newspaper fraternity had an overmastering influence over Mr. McKinley. He was such a public, outdoor, speech making statesman that even his great virtues could have been distorted and his benign influence circumscribed by the correspondent for and the scribbler on the press if his wisdom or sagacity had not taken time by the forelock, in the matter of appointments to lucrative and desirable places of some of these correspondents, their wives, sons, daughters and relatives.

The call the past week brought us the news of a mere boy of twenty-five in the position of senior marine officer of our European squadron, who enjoys the rank, pay and emoluments of a captain with but four or five years service to his record! Of course, he is the son of a Washington newspaper correspondent, the father being recently appointed to a high Federal position, next if not equal in power and perquisites to the rank of cabinet officer. This boy captain, with some others of his ill trained and inexperienced fellow officers, painted Venice a vermilion color, and they landed in the cooler of the Queen of the Adriatic charged with drunkenness and assault. Sentenced to fine and imprisonment for their disgraceful conduct (to themselves and to their country), they are everything but a credit to the renowned navy of the United States.

The Washington correspondent, however, is in a majority who serves his paper loyally and whose pen is unpurchasable. Neither appointment nor cash influences his work, which is a fortunate thing for the country, inasmuch as otherwise the lobbyist and innocuous official would in time own everything in sight for themselves and their descendants.

A case in point is the disgraceful attacks being made upon General Miles by Walter Wellman and other writers inspired by the imperialists. These attacks are vile, more bitter and vicious than anything that came from Northern copperheads during the war. They are arousing the old soldiers and especially the officers of the Civil War from one end of the country to the other. Col. Henry L. Turner, who served through the Civil War and in Cuba, had a four column article in defense of General Miles in the Chicago Record-Herald in which he reviews Miles' career and shows up the vileness of the persecution which has been inaugurated against him. In one place he remarks:

Over and against the petty charges and complaints of his critics and accusers I cite a few of the warm words of praise and fellowship from heroic men who saw him at his work for liberty and country.

General Caldwell, in his report of the seven days' battle, July, 1892, says of General Miles: "I cannot speak in terms of sufficient praise. His activity was incessant. On Sunday he volunteered to cut a road * * * which was undoubtedly the means of saving three batteries. During the whole movement his services have been to me invaluable."

Gen. Phil Kearney said: "The Eighty-first Pennsylvania then nobly responding to the orders, gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel Conner and Captain Miles of General Caldwell's staff, dashed over the parapet, charged and with few vigorous volleys finished the battle."

General Francis C. Barlow said of the battle of Antietam: "Lieutenant Colonel Nelson A. Miles has been distinguished for his admirable conduct in many battles. The voice of every man who saw him in this action will commend better than I can his courage, his quickness, his skill in seeing favorable positions and the power of his determined spirit in leading on and inspiring men."

General Hancock said concerning the battle of Fredericksburg: "Colonel Nelson A. Miles, severely wounded, commanding the Sixth and Sixty-fourth regiments, New York Volunteers consolidated, conducted himself in the most admirable and chivalrous manner."

General Hancock said again: "I strengthened the position, believing from the experience of the previous day and the well known abilities and gallantry of Colonel Miles that it could be held. That line was frequently assaulted during the morning with great gallantry, the enemy marching with their regiment up into the abatis. Colonel Miles had great opportunity for distinction and availed himself thereof, performing brilliant services."

General Caldwell again says of the battle of Chancellorsville: "I have had occasion heretofore to mention the distinguished conduct of Colonel Miles in every battle in which the brigade has been engaged. His merits as a military man seem to me of the highest order. I know of no terms of praise too exaggerated to characterize his mastery of ability. Providence should spare his life (he was wounded close to death)."

Lieutenant Colonel Brody of Colonel Miles' own regiment said: "Well, officers and men, deplore deeply the sad fate of our beloved and highly esteemed colonel."

There is a Government history of the war comprising too large volumes. In every volume there are pages recording the gallant, heroic and skillful work of Miles. Whether he was captain, colonel, brigadier general or the commander of a division or corps, he was always a gallant, brave and efficient officer. Why they hate Miles is because, being born in the shadow of Bunker Hill, he will not abandon the ideals of liberty which, until imperialism got control of the Government, were held sacred by all.